A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

MALAY TONGUE,

AS SPOKEN IN THE

PENINSULA OF MALACCA,

THE ISLANDS OF

SUMATRA, JAVA, BORNEO, PULO PINANG, &c. &c.

COMPILED FROM BOWREY'S DICTIONARY, AND OTHER AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPT AND PRINTED.

EMBELLISHED WITH A MAP.

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1800.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SEVERAL circumstances have given rise to the publication of the following pages, the principal of which it may not be improper to mention: First, The extensive trade carried on by our merchants to several parts of Malacca and the adjacent isles; Secondly, The success of the British arms, which has put us in possession of the Dutch settlements in that part of the world, and consequently of the spice trade, which had been heretofore entirely monopolized by that nation; Thirdly, The vast extent of country over which the language is spoken, comprehending the Peninsula of Malacca, the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Maccasser, Balee, Cumbava, Sallayer, Bootoon, Booro, Ceram, Pulo Pinang, the Moluccas, and innumerable others*; Fourth-

* We have prefixed an accurate MAP, engraved by ARROWSMITH, ſhewing the countries wherein the Malay language is ſpoken; by which it appears, that the Malay is the principal vernacular tongue uſed by the people who inhabit that vaſt region and chain of iſlands comprehended between ninety-three and one hundred and thirty-five degrees of Eaſt longitude, a ſpace of about two thouſand two hundred and twenty miles; and extending, from fourteen degrees North to eleven degrees of South latitude, comprehending twenty-five degrees, about one thouſand, ſeven hundred and forty miles.

ly, The softness and simplicity of the tongue, which is so remarkably easy, that any person of a moderate capacity, might attain to a perfect knowledge of it in a very short space of time.

In the compilation of the following Grammar and Dictionary *, great part of which is printed off, the work of Mr. THOMAS BOWREY (which has now become exceedingly scarce †) has been the grand foundation. BOWREY's Dictionary was published without the Malay character, which defect has been remedied in the present undertaking; and the friendly assistance of a learned and ingenious Gentleman, who resided many years in that country, has enabled us to lay the following specimen before the Public, we hope, with some degree of accuracy.

* The two last pages (39 and 40) will serve as a specimen of the Dictionary, which will be published in the course of the ensuing season.

† This work was printed at London, in 1701, for the Author, by Samuel Bridge, and received the patronage of the Board of Directors of the two Companies, since united.

Corrections for any future edition of this work will be thankfully received by the publishers.

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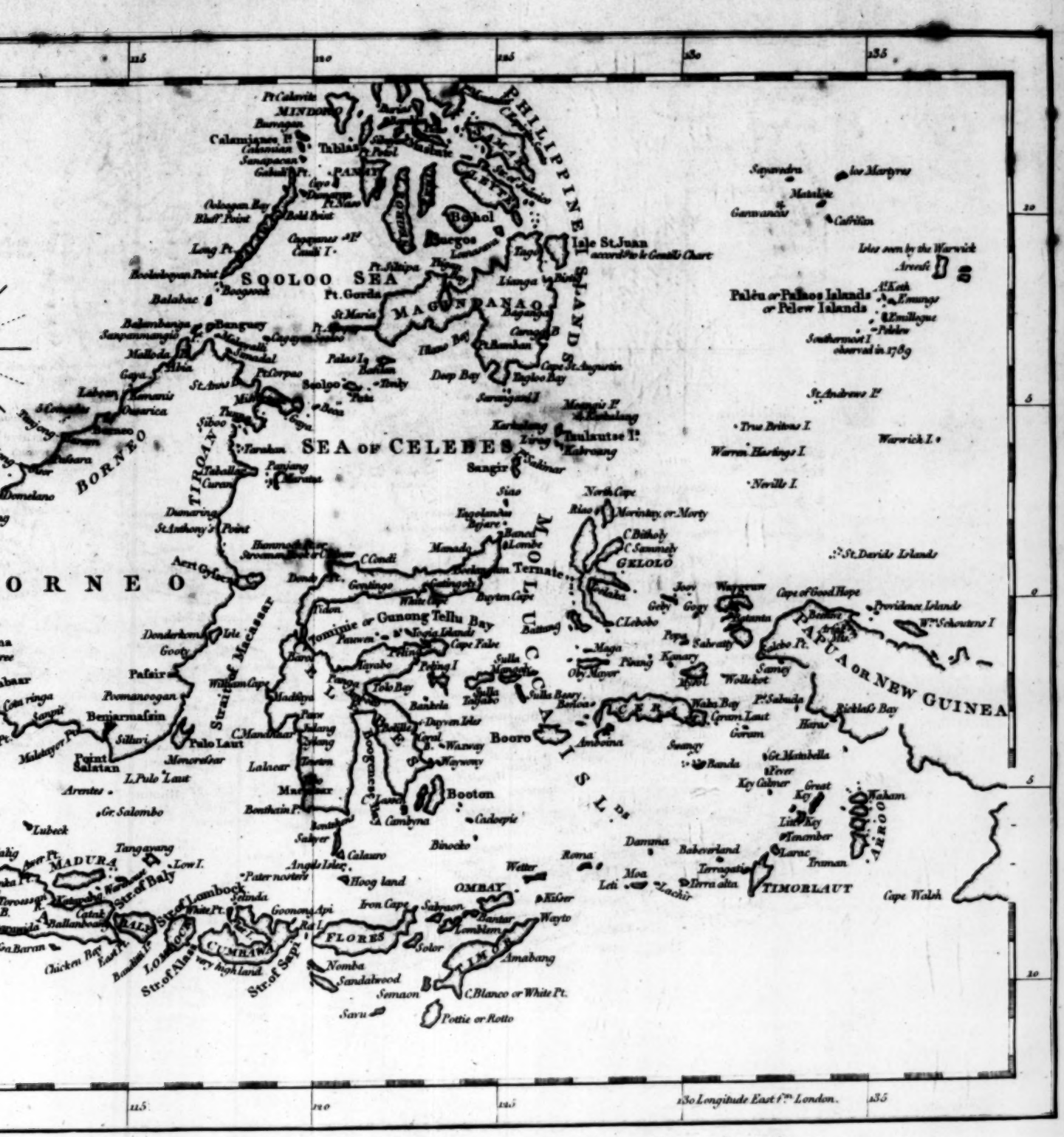
Indian & Pacific Oceans. This Chart is essentially necessary



...A Rathbone Place, Where may be had A Chart of the East India Islands, exhibiting the Several Passages between the ...entially necessary for every Officer Navigating those Seas, as the Soundings are all laid down.

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

MALAY TONGUE.

As it is ſuppoſed that the Reader is already acquainted with the general terms of grammar, it was deemed unneceſſary to inſert them in the following eſſay; therefore thoſe parts which are in common with other languages have, for the moſt part, been ſuppreſſed.

The Malays have not any proper national character, except that which has been introduced by the Mohammedan prieſts, who have from time to time ſettled on the peninſula of Malacca and the adjacent iſlands; therefore it reſembles the Arabic Niſhki alphabet, excepting ſome ſlight alteration to expreſs a ſound which the Arabians had no character to delineate. In conformity then with the principal of the Eaſtern nations, Arabians, Turks, Perſians, &c. they read from the right hand to the left.

The following page contains an alphabetical arrangement of the Malay Alphabet, ſhewing the Names, Forms, and Powers of the Letters:

THE MALAY ALPHABET.

Name.	IV. Finals. Connected.	III. Finals. Unconnected.	II. Medials and Initials. Connected.	I. Medials and Initials. Unconnected.	Power.
Aulif	ا	ا	ـا	ا	A in *all, wall.*
Bé	ب	ب	ـبـ	بـ	B
Pé	پ	پ	ـپـ	پـ	P
Té	ت	ت	ـتـ	تـ	T
Jeem	ج	ج	ـجـ	جـ	J in *jar.*
Hhé	ح	ح	ـحـ	حـ	Hh strong aspirate.
Khé	خ	خ	ـخـ	خـ	Kh guttural.
Dal	د	د	ـد	د	D
Ré	ر	ر	ـر	ر	R
Zé	ز	ز	ـز	ز	Z
Sin	س	س	ـسـ	سـ	S
Shin	ش	ش	ـشـ	شـ	Sh
Oain	ع	ع	ـعـ	عـ	A very slender.
Fé	ف	ف	ـفـ	فـ	F
Kiaf	ک	ک	ـکـ	کـ	C or K softer than ک
Kof	ق	ق	ـقـ	قـ	K
Gaf	گ	گ	ـگـ	گـ	G
Laum	ل	ل	ـلـ	لـ	L
Mim	م	م	ـمـ	مـ	M
Nun	ن	ن	ـنـ	نـ	N
Vau	و	و	ـو	و	Oo, o
Hé	ه	ه	ـهـ	هـ	H slight aspirate.
Yé	ي	ي	ـيـ	يـ	Y
Ché	چ	چ	ـچـ	چـ	Ch in *cherry.*
Ngé	ڠ	ڠ	ـڠـ	ڠـ	Ng in *hang.*
Laum-aulif	لا	لا	ـلا	لا	La

In the above alphabetical arrangement the second and fourth columns from the right hand are used only when they are connected with a preceding letter; as, *banyak* بنيق many. Every letter should be connected with that which follows it, except these five; ا aulif, د dal, ر ré, ز zé, and و vau; neither of which can possibly be joined to the following letter; as *koolittee* قوليتي to skin; *jure káta* جري ڤاتا a speaker.

Here let it be observed, once for all, that in the various provinces over the vast extent of country in which the Malay language is spoken, there must be some difference of pronunciation; and the word which is here pronounced *banyak* is by others called *banya*. This is likewise the case with several other words, which it may be unnecessary to enumerate, since custom will render them familiar.

OF NOUNS.

Nouns are either Substantive or Adjective; and, in conformity with the Persic and many other Eastern languages, the Malays place the Adjective after the Substantive; as,

* *O'rang* اورغ a man;	*O'rang ácal* اورغ اكل a wise man.
Cooda كودا a horse;	*Cooda gaja* كودا ڬاجه a strong horse.
Rooma رومه a house;	*Rooma kécheel* رومه ڤيچيل a little house.
Póhone پوهن a tree;	*Póhone tingee* پوهن تيغي a tall tree.

NUMBERS OF NOUNS.

The Plural Number is frequently expressed by repeating the word in the Singular; as,

O'rang اورغ a man, or human person;	*O'rang órang* اورغ اورغ men, or human persons.

* [*Observe, the* acute *accent, thus (')* *is always used to mark a very long sound of the vowel over which it is placed; but when inserted after a consonant it shews that the syllable ends with it.*]

Cooda كودا a horse; *Cooda cooda* كودا كودا horses.
Bátoo باتو a stone; *Bátoo bátoo* باتو باتو stones.

When a Numeral Adjective is made use of, the Substantive is for the most part not repeated; as,

Cooda كودا a horse; *Cooda sapooloo écor* كودا ساپولو يكور ten horses.
Cooda banyak كودا بنيق many horses.
Bátoo باتو a stone; *Bátoo dua pooloo bátoo* باتو دوا پولو باتو twenty stones.
Bátoo sédékit باتو سيديقت a few stones.

CASES OF NOUNS.

This language admits of no variety of termination, either in Nouns or in Verbs, therefore all the Parts of Speech in the Malay may be said to be indeclinable; and the Cases of its Nouns are expressed by certain Particles prefixed; as in the following example:

Singular Number.	Plural Number.
Póhone پوهن a tree;	*Póhone póhone* پوهن پوهن trees.
Derree póhone دري پوهن of a tree;	*Derree póhone póhone* دري پوهن پوهن of trees.
A'can póhone اكن پوهن to a tree;	*A'can póhone póhone* اكن پوهن پوهن to trees.
E'ang póhone يغ پوهن the tree;	*E'ang póhone póhone* يغ پوهن پوهن the trees.
Hey póhone حي پوهن O tree;	*Hey póhone póhone* حي پوهن پوهن O trees.
Dálam póhone دالم پوهن in a tree;	*Dálam póhone póhone* دالم پوهن پوهن in trees.

Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case will be found in the Vocabulary under their proper heads: the principal, however, are, *Dung-an* دغن *sáma* ساما *with*; *dung-an* دغن also signifies *by*: *De* د, *pada* پدا, *derree* دري, *derree pada* دري پدا, *from*: *Dálam* دالم, *de* د *in*: *Pada* پدا, *bah* به *by*,

GENDERS.

In the Malay there are, like as in English, separate words to mark the Masculine and Feminine Genders; for the Malays have no Neuters, unless stones and inanimate things may be reckoned among that class. Thus,

O'rang اورغ signifies a human person.
O'rang lakkee اورغ لاقي a male human person, or a man.
O'rang parampoan اورغ پرمپون a female human person, or a woman.
Cooda كوده signifies the genus of horses.
Cooda jantan كوده جانتان a male horse, or a stone-horse.
Cooda bétina كوده بيتينه a female horse, or a mare.
Ay'am ايام signifies the genus of poultry.
Ay'am jantan ايام جانتان a cock.
Ay'am bétina ايام بيتينه a hen.
Anjing انجغ signifies the genus of dogs.
Anjing jantan انجغ جانتان a male dog, or dog.
Anjing bétina انجغ بيتينه a female dog, or bitch.

Observe, that *lakkee* لاقي is a word of excellence peculiar to express the male of human persons, as *parampoan* پرمپون is used in the same manner for the female, and are never applied to a bird, or a beast. As, on the contrary, the words *jantan* جانتان and *bétina* بيتينه, are words of inferiority, and used to express the male and female of all other creatures except man, since they are not esteemed sufficiently elevated or polite enough to be applied to the human species; and therefore to say *órang jantan* اورغ جانتان for a male human person, or a man, would be extremely improper: and it would be equally so to say *cooda lakkee* كوده لاقي for a stone-horse. This excellent rule is, however, sometimes disregarded, and they say *ayam lakkee* ايام لاقي a cock, *cooda lakkee lakkee* كوده لاقي لاقي horses, &c. &c.

It has been already observed, that they have no declension of Nouns, or conjugation of Verbs; and as to the comparisons of Adjectives, they are thus expressed:

1. The positive by the word itself; as,

Teggar تڭر hard.	*Moora* موره cheap.
Loomboot لومبوت soft.	*Galap* ڭلاپ dark.
Pootee پوتي white.	*Keecheel* قيچيل little.
E'tam يتام black.	*Tooah* تواه old.

2. The Comparative Degree is formed by the word *lebbee* لبي which signifies *more*; as,

Lebbee teggar لبى تڭر more hard, or harder.
Lebbee loomboot لبى لومبوت more ſoft, or ſofter.
Lebbee pootee لبي پوتي more white, or whiter.
Lebbee étam لبي يتام more black, or blacker.
Lebbee moora لبي مورة more cheap, or cheaper.
Lebbee galap لبي ڭلاپ more dark, or darker.
Lebbee keecheel لبي قيچيل leſs.
Lebbee tooah لبي تواه older.

3. The Superlative Degree is expreſſed either by the word *ter* تر which ſignifies *moſt*, the circumlocution of *Derree pada ſámoa* دري پده ساموا which ſignifies *moſt of all*, or *terlaloo* ترلالو *exceeding, very* *; as,

Teggar تڭر hard.
Terteggar ترتڭر hardeſt; or *teggar derree pada ſámoa* تڭر دري پده ساموا hardeſt of all.
Báik بايق good.
Lebbee báik لبي بايق better, or as if one ſhould ſay, more good.
Ter báik تر بايق beſt, or moſt good; or elſe, *Báik derree pada ſámoa* بايق دري پده ساموا beſt of all.
Loomboot لومبوت ſoft.
Lebbee loomboot لبي لومبوت ſofter, or more ſoft.
Ter loomboot تر لوميوت ſofteſt, or moſt ſoft; or elſe, *loomboot derree pada ſámoa* لوميوت دري پده ساموا ſofteſt of all.
Ter pootee تر پوتي whiteſt; or *pootee derree pada ſámoa* پوتى دري پده ساموا whiteſt of all.
Ter étam تر يتام blackeſt; or *étam derree pada ſámoa* يتام دري پده ساموا blackeſt of all.
Ter moora تر مورة cheapeſt; or *moora derree pada ſámoa* مورة دري پده ساموا cheapeſt of all.
Ter galap تر ڭلاپ darkeſt; or *galap derree pada ſámoa* ڭلاپ دري پده ساموا darkeſt of all.
Ter keecheel تر قيچيل leaſt; or *keecheel derree pada ſámoa* قيچيل دري پده ساموا leaſt of all.
Ter tooah تر تواه oldeſt; or *tooah derree pada ſámoa* پده دري پده ساموا oldeſt of all.

* *In the ſtraits of Malacca the Superlative is almoſt conſtantly expreſſed by the word* banya بانيه or banyak بانيق a great many, *and is in more general uſe than any of the above mentioned.*

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

Singular.	Plural.
A'ko اقو or *Saia* سايه I.	*Cámee* كامي or *Saia o'rang* سايه اورغ we.
Joo جو or *Loo* لو thou.	*Cámoo* كامو or *Loo-o'rang* لو اورغ ye.
Dea ديه he or ſhe.	*Deo'rang* ديا ورغ they *.

There are ſeveral words to expreſs the ſecond perſon by, according to the quality of the perſon ſpoken to; as, to a perſon of quality or ſuperior rank, it is proper to ſay *tuan* توان thou or you; to an equal *joo* جو thou or you; to a ſervant or inferior, *pakánéra* پغانيره thou or you

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Poſſeſſive Pronouns are ſuch as relate to poſſeſſion or property.

Kitta ſindirree قيتا سنديري I myſelf.
Kitta poonea قيتا پونيه my, mine.
Tuan poonea توان پونيه thy, thine.
Cámee poonea كامي پونيه or *Saia poonea* سايه پونيه ours.
Cámoo poonea كامو پونيه or *Loo poonea* لو پونيه yours.
Deo'rang poonea ديا ورغ پونيه theirs, &c.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Theſe relate to ſome word or phraſe going before, or which has been previouſly mentioned; as,

Seappau سياپاو who.
Jullan جولان whoſe.
Nang mannee نغ مانى *Seappau* سياپاو which.
Appau اپاو what.
E'too يتو that.
E'nee ينى this.

* *Mr. Marſden very juſtly remarks, that the Perſonal Pronouns differ much in different countries. Thus,* Saia سايه *the ſign of the firſt perſon ſingular, and* loo لو *of the ſecond, are more generally in uſe at Malacca, than* áko اقو *and* joo جو *thoſe uſed in the Grammar, as are their compounds,* Saia o'rang سايه اورغ *for the ſign of the firſt perſon plural, and* loo o'rang لو اورغ *for the ſecond;* Dea ديه *for the third perſon ſingular, and* Dea o'rang ديه اورغ *for the third perſon plural, are always uſed;* Deo'rang ديا ورغ *literally ſignifies* thy people.

OF VERBS.

Verbs may be considered either as active or passive; and since they want terminations, as before observed, it will appear, that the Voices, Moods, and Tenses, are distinguished by particular particles, expressive of either the Voice, the Mood, or the Tense: thus the Verb in the Active Voice is only expressed in the Passive, the signification is intimated as such by the Particle *ber* بر or *ta* تہ; as for example:

Active.	Passive.
A'ko kassee اقو قاسي I love.	*A'ko sooda ber kassee* اقو سوده بر قاسي I am loved.
A'ko ájar اقو اجر I teach.	*A'ko sooda ber ájar* اقو سوده بر اجر I am taught.
	A'ko sooda ta kassee اقو سوده تہ قاسي I am loved.

TENSES.

The Tenses are comprehended in these three, viz. the Present, the Preter, and the Future.

MOODS.

As to Moods, they are expressed by significant words: but that I may the better explain the whole, I shall set down an example in both the Active and Passive Voices, throughout all the Moods and Tenses that this language is capable of, as follows:

ACTIVE VOICE.

Poocool پوکول to beat.

INDICATIVE MOOD. Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
A'ko poocool اقو پوکول I do beat.	*Cámee poocool* کامي پوکول we do beat.
Joo poocool جو پوکول thou beatest.	*Cámoo poocool* کامو پوکول ye do beat.
Dea poocool دیه پوکول he or she doth beat.	*Deórang poocool* دیاورغ پوکول they do beat.

Preter Tense.

Singular.

A'ko sooda poocool اقو سوده پوکول I did beat, or I have beaten.
Joo sooda poocool جو سوده پوکول thou didst beat, or thou hast beaten.
Dea sooda poocool دیه سوده پوکول he or she did beat, or hath beaten.

Plural.

Cá'mee sooda poocool كامي سوده پوكول we did beat, or we have beaten.
Cá'moo sooda poocool كامو سوده پوكول ye did beat, or ye have beaten.
Deo'rang sooda poocool ديأورغ سوده پوكول they did beat, or they have beaten.

Future Tense.

Singular.

A'ko maoo poocool اكو معو پوكول I will beat.
Joo maoo poocool جو معو پوكول thou wilt beat.
Dea maoo poocool ديه معو پوكول he or she will beat.

Plural.

Cámee maoo poocool كامي معو پوكول we will beat.
Cámoo maoo poocool كامو معو پوكول ye will beat.
Deórang maoo poocool ديأورغ معو پوكول they will beat.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Poocool la joo پوكول لع جو beat thou.
Béar dea poocool بيعر ديه پوكول let him or her beat.

Plural.

Béar la camee poocool بيعر لع كامي پوكول let us beat.
Poocool la camoo پوكول لع كامو beat ye, or do ye beat.
Béar deo'rang poocool بيعر ديأورغ پوكول let them beat.

The Optative Mood is generally expressed by prefixing some words of wishing to the Infinitives; as,

De bree can Allah sa'ya poocool ذ بري كن الله سايع پوكول I wish, or God grant I beat.

Potential Mood.

Singular.

A'ko bo'lee poocool اتو بولي پوکول I may or can beat.
Joo bo'lee poocool جو بولي پوکول thou mayeſt or canſt beat.
Dea bo'lee poocool دیه بولي پوکول he may or can beat.

Plural.

Ca'mee bo'lee poocool کامي بولي پوکول we may or can beat.
Ca'moo bo'lee poocool کامو بولي پوکول ye may or can beat.
Deo'rang bo'lee poocool دیاورغ بولي پوکول they may or can beat.

Preter Tenſe.

Singular.

A'ko ſooda bo'lee poocool اتو سوده بولي پوکول I might, could, would, or ſhould beat, or have beaten.
Joo ſooda bo'lee poocool جو سوده بولي پوکول thou mighteſt, couldeſt, wouldeſt, or ſhouldeſt beat, or have beaten.
Déa ſooda bo'lee poocool دیه سوده بولي پوکول he might, could, would, or ſhould beat, or have beaten.

Plural.

Ca'mee ſooda bo'lee poocool کامي سوده بولي پوکول we might, could, would, or ſhould beat, or have beaten.
Ca'moo ſooda bo'lee poocool کامو سوده بولي پوکول ye might, could, would, or ſhould beat, or have beaten.
Dé'orang ſooda bo'lee poocool دیاورغ سوده بولي پوکول they might, could, would, or ſhould beat, or have beaten.

Future Tenſe.

Singular.

A'ko maoo bo'lee poocool اتو ماو بولي پوکول I will have beat.
Joo maoo bo'lee poocool جو ماو بولي پوکول thou wilt have beat,
Dea maoo bo'lee poocool دیه ماو بولي پوکول he will have beat.

Plural.

Ca'mee maoo bo'lee poocool کامي ماو بولي پوکول we will have beat.
Ca'moo maoo bo'lee poocool کامو ماو بولي پوکول ye will have beat.
Deo'rang maoo bo'lee poocool دیاورغ ماو بولي پوکول they will have beat.

The Infinitive Mood.

Poocoot a'can پوکول اکن To beat.

Preter Tense.
To have beaten.
Future Tense.
To beat hereafter.
} not properly expressed.

There are neither Genders nor Supines in the language of Malacca.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Ba poocool به پوکول beating.

Preter Tense.

Ber poocool برپوکول beaten.

The Passive Voice.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Singular.

A'ko sooda berpoocool اتو سوده برپوکول I am beaten.
Joo sooda berpoocool جو سوده برپوکول thou art beaten.
Dea sooda berpoocool دیه سوده برپوکول he or she is beaten.

Plural.

Ca'mee sooda berpoocool کامي سوده برپوکول we are beaten.
Ca'moo sooda berpoocool کامو سوده برپوکول ye are beaten.
Deo'rang sooda berpoocool دیاورغ سوده برپوکول they are beaten.

Preter Tense.

Singular.

A'ko sooda jaddee berpoocool اتو سوده جادي برپوکول I was or have been beaten.
Joo sooda jaddee berpoocool جو سوده جادي برپوکول thou wast or hast been beaten.
Dea sooda jaddee berpoocool دیه سوده جادي برپوکول he or she was or hath been beaten.

Plural.

Ca'mee ſooda jaddee berpoocool كامي سوده جادي برپوكول we were or have been beaten.

Ca'moo ſooda jaddee berpoocool كامي سوده جادي برپوكول ye were or have been beaten.

Deo'rang ſooda jaddee berpoocool ديارغ سوده جادي برپوكول they were or have been beaten.

Future Tenſe.

Singular.

A'ko adda jaddee berpoocool اتو ادع جادي برپوكول I ſhall be beaten.
Joo adda jaddee berpoocool جو ادع جادي برپوكول thou ſhalt be beaten.
Dea adda jaddee berpoocool ديه ادع جادي برپوكول he or ſhe ſhall be beaten.

Plural.

Ca'mee adda jaddee berpoocool كامي ادع جادي برپوكول we ſhall be beaten.
Ca'moo adda jaddee bercoopool كامي ادع جادي برپوكول ye ſhall be beaten.
Deo'ran adda jaddee berpoocool ديارغ ادع جادي برپوكول they ſhall be beaten.

Imperative Mood.

Singular.

Jaddee la joo berpoocool جادي لع جو برپوكول be thou beaten.
Béar la dea jaddee berpoocool بيعر لع ديه جادي برپوكول let him be beaten.

Plural.

Béar la ca'mee jaddee berpoocool بيعر لع كامي جادي برپوكول let us be beaten.
Jaddee la ca'moo berpoocool جادي لع كامو برپوكول be ye beaten.
Béar deo'rang jaddee berpoocool بيعر ديارغ جادي برپوكول let them be beaten.

Optative Mood.

De bree can Allah ſa'ya jaddee berpoocool ذ بري كن الله شايع جادي برپوكول
God grant I am beaten.

Potential.

Present Tense.

Sa'ya ba'lee jaddee berpoocool سايع بولي جادي برپوكول I may or can be beaten.

And in like manner the other Tenses of this Mood.

Infinitive.

Dee poocool ديه پوكول to be beaten.

There is no need to multiply examples; for, by a cursory observation on the mode of conjugating this Verb, if the above may be called a conjugation, which does not admit of any difference in termination, any other Verb may be easily formed; as,

Active Voice.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Aku ba'cha اتو باچع I read, or do read.
Aku sooda ba'cha اتو سودة باچع I did or have read.
Aku maoo ba'cha اتو معو باچع I will read.

Imperative Mood.

Ba'cha la joo باچع لع جو read thou.

And so of the rest.

Participles.

By placing the Participle *ba* before any Verb, it becomes a Participle of the Present Tense; as,

Ba'cha باچع to read;
Dungar دنغر to hear;
Kéna قينا to apply;

Ba ba'cha بباچع reading.
Ba dungar بدنغر hearing.
Ba kéna بقينا applying.

The Particle *ber* بر or *ta* تع placed before the Verb, turns it into a Participle of the Present Tense; as,

Kéra قيرة to think; *Ber kéra* بر قيرة or *Ta kéra* تع قيرة thought, or did think.

Killip قلپ to bind, as a book. *Ber killip* بر قلپ or *Ta killip* تع قلپ bound, as a book.

Coompool كومپول to gather; *Ber coompool* بر كومپول or *Tacoompool* تع كومپول gathered.

And here observe, that all Passive Verbs are made up of Participles of the Preter Tense, in the same manner as they are in English; as,

Aku fooda ta poocool اقو سوده تع پوكول I am beating.
Aku fooda ber poocool اقو سوده بر پوكول I am beaten.

From the above imperfect sketch of this very elegant, but simple, language, many persons may be led to suspect that it is exceedingly barren; but herein they are greatly mistaken, for the Auxillary Verbs may be formed as regularly in the Malay as in the Latin, or any other European tongue, which the following example will sufficiently evince:

عدة To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Gooa ada كوع عدة I am.
Looee ada لوي عدة thou art.
Dea ada دية عدة he, she, or it is.

Plural.

Keeta ada قيتا عدة we are.
Cimoo ada كامو عدة ye are.
Deo'rang ada ديورغ عدة they are.

Perfect and Imperfect Tenses.

Singular.

Gooa ſooda ada گوع سودء عدء I was, or have been.
Looee ſooda ada لوي سودء عدء thou waſt, or haſt been.
Dea ſooda ada ديه سودء عدء he, ſhe, or it was, or has been.

Plural.

Keeta ſooda ada قيتا سودء عدء we were, or have been.
Cámoo ſooda ada كامو سودء عدء ye were, or have been.
Deo'rang ſooda ada دياورغ سودء عدء they were, or have been.

Firſt Future Tenſe.

Singular.

Gooa maoo jaddee گوع معوجادي I will be.
Looee maoo jaddee لوي معوجادي thou wilt be.
Dea maoo jaddee ديه معوجادي he, ſhe, or it will be.

Plural.

Keeta moo jaddee قيتا معوجادي we will be.
Cámoo maoo jaddee كامو معوجادي ye will be.
Deo'rang maoo jaddee دياورغ معوجادي they will be.

Second Future Tenſe.

Singular.

Gooa nantee jaddee گوع نانتي جادي I ſhall or will be.
Looee nantee jaddee لوي نانتي جادي thou ſhalt be.
Dea nantee jaddee ديه نانتي جادي he, ſhe, or it ſhall be.

Plural.

Keeta nantee jaddee قيتا نانتي جادي we ſhall or will be.
Cámoo nantee jaddee كامو نانتي جادي ye ſhall or will be.
Deo'rang nantee jaddee دياورغ نانتي جادي they ſhall or will be.

Potential Mood.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Gooq bólee ada گوع بولي عدۀ I may or can be.
Looee bólee ada لوي بولي عدۀ thou mayeſt or canſt be.
Dea bólee ada دیه بولي عدۀ he, ſhe, or it may or can be.

Plural.

Keeta bólee ada قیتا بولي عدۀ we may or can be.
Cámoo bólee ada کامو بولي عدۀ ye may or can be.
Deo'rang bólee ada دیاورغ بولي عدۀ they may or can be.

Perfect and Imperfect Tenses.

Singular.

Gooa ſooda bólee ada گوع سودۀ بولي عدۀ I might, could, would, or ſhould be, or have been.
Looee ſooda bólee ada لوي سودۀ بولي عدۀ thou mighteſt, couldeſt, wouldeſt, or ſhouldeſt be, or have been.
Dea ſooda bólee ada دیه سودۀ بولي عدۀ he, ſhe, or it might, could, would, or ſhould be, or have been.

Plural.

Keeta ſooda bólee ada قیتا سودۀ بولي عدۀ we might, could, would, or ſhould be, or have been.
Cámoo ſooda bólee ada کامو سودۀ بولي عدۀ ye might, could, would, or ſhould be, or have been.
Deo'rang ſooda bólee ada دیاورغ سودۀ بولي عدۀ they might, could, would, or ſhould be, or have been.

First Future.

Singular.

Gooa maoo bólee jaddee گوع معو بولي جادي I ſhall have been.
Looee maoo bólee jaddee لوي معو بولي جادي thou ſhalt have been.
Dea maoo bo'lee jaddee دیه معو بولي جادي he, ſhe, or it ſhall have been.

Plural.

Keeta maoo bólee jaddee قيتا معو بولي جادي we ſhall have been.
Câmoo maoo bólee jaddee كامو معو بولي جادي ye ſhall have been.
Deo'rang maoo bo'lee jaddee ديأورغ معو بولي جادي they ſhall have been.

Second Future Tenſe.

Singular.

Gooa nantee bólee jaddee كوع نانتي بولي جادي I ſhall have been.
Looee nantee bólee jaddee لوي نانتي بولي جادي thou ſhalt have been.
Dea nantee bo'lee jaddee ديه نانتي بولي جادي he, ſhe, or it ſhall have been.

Plural.

Keeta nantee bólee jaddee قيتا نانتي بولي جادي we ſhall have been.
Cámoo nantee bólee jaddee كامو نانتي بولي جادي ye ſhall have been.
Deo'rang nantee bólee jaddee ديأورغ نانتي بولي جادي they ſhall have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Ada la joo عدء لع جو be thou.
Béar dea ada بيعر ديه عدء let him or her be.

Plural.

Béar la cámee ada بيعر لع كامي عدء be ye.
Ada la cámoo عدء لع كامو be ye.
Béar deórang ada بيعر ديأورغ عدء let them be.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ada عدء or *Ada ácan* عدء اكن to be.

Participle.

Present Tense.

Ba ada بع عده being.

Preter Tense.

Ber ada بر عده been.

As to Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections, I think, says Mr. Bowrey, that in the Latin Grammar, they rather perplex than inform the learner; little notice therefore need be taken of them in this place, but the reader may be left to look them out in the Vocabulary.

Prepositions by the Malays are placed before the Noun, as they are in English; thus,

Dung'an gaja دغان گاجه with force.
Dung'an tang'an findirree دغان تغان سندري with his own hand.
A'ko sooda pégee sáma dea اتو سوده پيگي سامه ديه I went with him.
Derree sábla sálatan دري سبله سالاتن from the south part.
Derree pada sácáran دري پده ساکارن from henceforth.
Derree mana دري مانه from whence, where, which, what place.
Derree addápan دري عداپن from before.
Derree pada moolaynea دري پده مولعنيه from the beginning.
Dálam rooma دالم رومه in the house.
Bintang adda la de langit بنتغ عده لع د لغت the stars are in the sky.
De adda de négree sálatan د عده د نيکري سالاتن he is in the south country.
Dálam ootan دالم وتن in the woods.
De pádang د پادغ in the fields.
Dung'an náma Allah دغان نامه الله in the name of God.
Pada séang arree پده سياغ اري by day light.
Bree la étoo páda ko بري لع اتو پده قو give that to me.

Bree ácan dea بري اكن ديه give it to him.
Pada bárang wactoo پده بارغ وكتو at any time.
Pada kotika étoo پده قوتقه يتو at the ſame time.
Dauloo derree pada wactoo étoo دالو دري پده وكتو يتو before that time.
Dauloo derree pada mácan دالو دري پده ماكن before you eat.
Dauloo derree pada doonea jaddee دالو دري پده دونيه جادي before the world was.
Debava dean deattas دباوه ديعن ديعتس below and above.
De ſábrang bookit ده سبرغ بوقت beyond or over the hill.
De ſábrang ſoongey ده سبرغ سوغي beyond or over the river
De ſábrang laoot ده سبرغ لاوت beyond ſea.

This may be ſufficient to ſhew the uſe of the prepoſitions in regimine.

VERBALS.

The addition of the Particle *awn* ان to the end of any Verb will make a Noun, expreſſing the action of that Verb; as,

Sooca سوكه to be glad;	*Soocawn* سوكان gladneſs.
Máboo مابوك to be drunk;	*Máboocawn* مابوكان drunkenneſs.

The Particle *juree* جري, placed before a Verb, turns it into a Nominal, expreſſing the performer of the action which the Verb relates to; as,

Coolittee كولتي to ſkin;	*Juree coolittee* جري كولتي a ſkinner.
Baſſo بغسو to waſh;	*Juree baſſo* جري بغسو a waſher.
Larree لاري to run;	*Juree larree* جرى لاري a runner.
Cáta كاته to ſpeak;	*Juree cáta* جري كاته a ſpeaker.

The Particles *pem* پم, *pen* پن, *péni* پيني, *peng* پغ, are oftentimes uſed to the ſame purpoſe; as,

Chooree چوري to ſteal;	*Penchooree* پنچوري a thief.
Bree بري to give;	*Pembree* پمبري a giver.
Soorat سورت to write;	*Péníoorat* پينورت a writer.
E'bor يبر to comfort;	*Pengébor* پغيبر a comforter.

Thefe Particles have not only all of them the fame fignification, but are alfo indeed the fame word, and only varied according as the Verb begins either with a vowel or a confonant, with a harfher or elfe a fofter letter; and according to the initial letter the Particle *pem* پم, *pen* پن, *péni* پيني, or *peng* پغ, is adapted to give a fmoothnefs to the language; as for example,

Mácan ماکن to eat;	*Pemmacán* پماکن an eater.
Doofta دوسته to lie;	*Pendoofta* پندوسته a liar.

Where it is eafy to obferve, that the Particle is fitted to the initial letter of the Verb, in order to prevent a hiatus in the pronunciation, and a harfhnefs in the found, for had *pen* پن been fet before the Verb *mácan* ماکن, and fo been *penmácan* پنماکن; or *pem* پم before *doofta* دوسته, and fo *pemdoofta* پمدوسته; both the one and the other had loft that foftnefs on the ear and eafinefs in pronunciation, which they now retain.

Peng پغ is generally, if not always, ufed before fuch Verbs as begin with Vowels, or with the letter *G* گ; as,

Artee ارتي to underftand;	*Peng'artee* پغارتي an underftander.
E'cot يکت to follow;	*Peng'écot* پغيکت a follower.
Irrop يرپ to fip;	*Peng'irrop* پغيرپ a fipper.
Oocoor وکور to meafure;	*Peng'oocoor* پغوکور a meafurer.
Gálee گالي to dig;	*Peng'galee* پغگالي a digger.

In Verbs beginning with the letters *S* س or *T* ت, the *S* س or *T* ت is omitted, for the fake of a more eafy and foft pronunciation; in thofe that begin with *S* س *péni* پيني is ufed, and in thofe with *T* ت *pen* پن; as,

Soorat سورت to write;	*Peníoorat* پنورت a writer.
Tarrick تعريف to hawl;	*Penarrick* پنعريف a hawler.

Pem پم is generally ufed with Verbs beginning with the letters *b* ب, *m* م, as *pen* پن is with the Verbs which begin with *c* ک, *d* د, *g* گ, *k* ڭ; as,

Bíhoong بوهوغ to cheat, deceive;	*Pembóhoong* پبوهوغ a deceiver.
Mácan ماکن to eat;	*Pemmácan* پماکن an eater.
Cáta کاته to fpeak;	*Pencáta* پنکاته a fpeaker.
Doofta دوسته a lie;	*Pendoofta* پندوسته a liar.
Géling گيلبغ to roll;	*Pen'géling* پنگيلبغ a roller.
Káil قايل to angle for fifh;	*Penkáil* پنقايل an angler.

Me م, *mem* مم, *meng* مغ, *méni* ميني, are expletives frequently set before Verbs, and seem to give an elegance to the word, rather than any addition to its signification; as,

Láloo لالو to depart;	or *Mélâloo* ملالو to depart.
Mâsooc ماسوک to enter;	or *Mémâsooc* مماسوک to enter.
Bâgee âcan باڭي اکن to divide;	or *Membâgee âcan* مباڭي اکن to divide.
Dâpat داپت found;	or *Mendâpat* مغداپت found.
A'co اکو to acknowledge;	or *Méniâco* مينياکو to acknowledge.

In Verbs beginning with Vowels, the Particle *meng* مغ is used; as,

Ampoon امپون to forgive;	or *Meng'ampoon* مغامپون to forgive.
E'cal يکل to curl;	or *Meng'écal* مغيکل to curl.
Issee يسي to fill;	or *Meng'issee* مغيسي to fill.
Oobattee وبتي to apply salve to;	or *Meng'oobattee* مغوبتي to apply salve to.

But in Verbs beginning with *S* س or *T* ت, the *S* س or *T* ت are omitted; *méni* ميني is used with those that begin with *S* س; and *mem* مم with those which begin with *T* ت; as,

Sâpoo ساپو to sweep;	or *Méniâpoo* مينياپو to sweep.
Tingal تنڭل leave behind;	or *Memingal* مڽنڭل leave behind.

In Verbs beginning with *p* پ the *p* پ is dropped, and *mem* مم is used; as,

Pangil پنڭل to call;	or *Memangil* مڽنڭل to call.
Paudang پادغ to stare on;	or *Memaudang* مماداغ to stare on.

Verbs that begin with *b* ب, have *mem* مم always set before them; as,

Bésar can بيسر کن to magnify;	or *Mem bésar can* مم بيسر کن to magnify.
Bysee can بيسي کن to trim;	or *Mem bysee can* مم بيسي کن to trim.

There are some other compositions of the like nature both in Nouns and Verbs, which the studious in this language will soon discover; we shall therefore take notice of but one particle more, which is often joined to Verbs in the Active Voice, and then proceed; that is the particle *âcan* اکن or

ſometimes *can* كن ; the word ſignifies *to* ; as, *ácan órang* اكن اورغ *to a man* ; but it is often added to Verbs, one would think needleſſly, yet it gives a peculiar elegance in this language ; as,

Mácan ماكن to eat ; *A'ko maoo mácan ácan rootee étoo* اقو معو ماكن اكن روتي يتو I will eat that bread.

Minnoom منوم to drink ; *A'ko maoo minnoom can angoor étoo* اقو معو منوم كن اغور يتو I will drink that wine.

If it be uſed in the Imperative Mood, *la* لع, which is the Imperative note, is put between the Verb and *ácan* اكن ; as,

Mácan la ácan angoor étoo ماكن لع اكن اغور يتو eat that bread.
Minnoom la ácan angoor étoo منوم لع اكن اغور يتو drink that wine.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of time ending in *ly* are expreſſed by *tiop tiop* تيوپ تيوپ ſet before the Noun ; as,

Jam جم an hour ; *Tiop tiop jam* تيوپ تيوپ جم hourly.
Arree اري a day ; *Tiop tiop arree* تيوپ تيوپ اري daily.
Boolon بولون a month ; *Tiop tiop boolon* تيوپ تيوپ بولون monthly.
Tawon تاون a year ; *Tiop tiop tawon* تيوپ تيوپ تاون yearly.

Adjectives of diminution in reſpect of quality are expreſſed by the word *ſedékit* سيديقت ; as,

Pootee پوتي white ; *Pootee ſedékit* پوتي سيديكت whitiſh, or a little white.
E'tam يتم black ; *E'tam ſedékit* يتم سيديكت blackiſh, or little black.

The young of any living creature whatſoever is expreſſed by adding the word *anak* انق to the Noun that expreſſes the kind of creature that is mentioned ; as,

O'rang اورغ a human perſon ; *Anak órang* انق اورغ a child, or the young of a human perſon.
Cooda كوده a horſe ; *Anak cooda* انق كوده a colt.
Doomba دومبه a ſheep ; *Anak doomba* انق دومبه a lamb.
Anjing انجغ a dog ; *Anak anjing* انق انجغ a puppy.

NUMBERS.

There are ſome things peculiar to this tongue, both as to their naming and reckoning of things; as,

١	1.	*Sátoo* ساتو or *Sa* سا
٢	2.	*Dua* دوه
٣	3.	*Téga* تيگه
٤	4.	*Ampat* امپت
٥	5.	*Léma* ليمه
٦	6.	*Nam* نم or *annam* اننم
٧	7.	*Toojoo* توجو
٨	8.	*Délápan* ديلاپن
٩	9.	*Sambélan* سمبيلن
١٠	10.	*Sa pooloo* سا پولو
١١	11.	*Sa blas* سا بلس
١٢	12.	*Dua blas* دوه بلس
١٣	13.	*Téga blas* تيگه بلس
١٤	14.	*Ampat blas* امپت بلس
١٥	15.	*Léma blas* ليمه بلس
١٦	16.	*Nam blas* نم بلس or *annam blas* اننم بلس
١٧	17.	*Toojoo blas* توجو بلس
١٨	18.	*Délápan blas* ديلاپن بلس
١٩	19.	*Sambélan blas* سمبيلن بلس
٢٠	20.	*Dua pooloo* دوه پولو
٢١	21.	*Dua pooloo ſátoo* دوه پولو ساتو
٢٢	22.	*Dua pooloo dua* دوه پولو دوه
٢٣	23.	*Dua pooloo téga* دوه پولو تيگه
٢٤	24.	*Dua pooloo ampat* دوه پولو امپت
٢٥	25.	*Dua pooloo léma* دوه پولو ليمه
٢٦	26.	*Dua pooloo nam* دوه پولو نام
٢٧	27.	*Dua pooloo toojoo* دوه پولو توجو
٢٨	28.	*Dua pooloo délápan* دوه پولو ديلاپن
٢٩	29.	*Dua pooloo ſambélan* دوه پولو سمبيلن
٣٠	30.	*Téga pooloo* تيگه پولو

٤٠	40.	*Ampat pooloo* امپت پولو
٥٠	50.	*Léma pooloo* ليمه پولو
٦٠	60.	*Nam pooloo* نم پولو or *annam pooloo* أننم پولو
٧٠	70.	*Toojoo pooloo* توجو پولو
٨٠	80.	*Délápan pooloo* ديلاپن پولو
٩٠	90.	*Sambélan pooloo* سمبيلن پولو
١٠٠	100.	*Rátoos* راتوس or *ſa rátoos* سا راتوس
٢٠٠	200.	*Dua rátoos* دوه راتوس
١٠٠٠	1000.	*Réboo* ريبو or *ſa réboo* سا ريبو
٢٠٠٠	2000.	*Dua réboo* دوه ريبو
٣٠٠٠	3000.	*Téga réboo* تيڭه ريبو
١٠٠٠٠	10000.	*Laxa* لكسه or *ſa laxa* سا لكسه
١٠٠٠٠٠	100000.	*Keetee* قيتي, or *ſa keetee* سا قيتي

Fractions of numbers, or thoſe common parts of integers, which are moſt familiar to us, are expreſſed thus,

Sa ſoocoo سا سوكو a quarter.
Sa téng'a سا تيغه half.
Téga ſoocoo تيڭه سوكو three quarters.
Sátoo ſa ſoocoo ساتو سا سوكو one and a quarter.
Dua téga ſoocoo دوه تيڭه سوكو two and three quarters.

But then they ſay,

Téng'a dua تيغه دوه one and a half.

Téng'a téga تيغه تيڭه $2\frac{1}{2}$, and ſo on; which is as if they ſhould ſay $2-\frac{1}{2}$, $3-\frac{1}{2}$; for though the word *leſs* is not expreſſed, yet it is underſtood; but in all other broken numbers they reckon as we do.

In numbering of things they have expreſs words for the ſeveral kinds of things ſo numbered, which they always repeat after the number; as for example:

O'rang اورغ ſignifies human kind; *órang ſa órang* اورغ سا اورغ one human perſon.

O'rang lakkee اورغ لقي a man, or male human perſon; *órang lakkee ſa órang* اورغ لقي سا اورغ one man.

O'rang parampoan اورغ برمپوعن a woman; *órang parampoan dua órang* اورغ پرمپوعن دوه اورغ two women.
O'rang anak اورغ عنق a child; *órang anak téga órang* اورغ عنق تيكه اورغ three children.

Where it is to be obſerved, that the word *órang* اورغ is ſtill repeated after the number.

To denominate all other living creatures they uſe the word *écor* يكور; as,

Cooda كودة a horſe; *Cooda ampat écor* كودة عمپت يكور four horſes.
Doomba دومبه a ſheep; *Doomba léma écor* دومبه ليمه يكور four ſheep.
Binnátang بناتغ a beaſt; *Binnátang nam écor* بناتغ نام يكور ſix beaſt.
Booroong بوروغ a bird; *Booroong téga écor* بوروغ تيكه يكور ſeven birds.
E'can يكن a fiſh; *E'can délápán écor* يكن ديلاپن يكور eight fiſhes.

Where it is to be obſerved, that the word *écor* يكور is ſtill repeated after the number as before.

Obſerve the word *ſa* سا in numbering is uſed both for *one* and alſo for the particle *a*, as the note of the ſubſtantive; as,

Gaja كجه an elephant; *Gaja ſa écor* كجه سا يكور one elephant, or an elephant.

To expreſs a natural entire ſolid body they add the word *bátoo* باتو after the number; as,

Bátoo باتو a ſtone; *Bátoo ſa bátoo* باتو سا باتو one ſtone, or a ſtone.
Giggee ڭكي a tooth; *Giggee ſa pooloo bátoo* ڭكي سا پولو باتو ten teeth.

To expreſs artificial things, which are compoſed of ſolid materials, they add the word *booa* بوه after the number; as,

Kóta قوته a caſtle; *Kóto dua pooloo booa* قوته دوه پولو بوه 20 caſtles.
Rooma رومه a houſe; *Rooma téga pooloo booa* رومه تيكه پولو بوه 30 houſes.
Kápal قاپل a ſhip; *Kápal ampat pooloo booa* قاپل عمپت پولو بوه 40 ſhips.

To expreſs vegetables they add the word *bidjee* بدجي after the number; as,

Po'hone پوهن a tree; *Po'hone léma pooloo bidjee* پوهن ليمه پولو بدجي fifty trees.

Roompoot bádooree رومپوت بادوري a brier; *Roompoot búdooree nám pooloo bidgee* رومپوت بادوري نام پولو بدگي ſixty briers.

But to all fruits they prefix the word *booa* بوه which ſignifies fruits; as,

Péſang پيسغ a plantain; *Booa péſang toojoo pooloo bidjee* بوه پيسغ توجو پولو بدجي ſeventy plantains.

Déléma ديليمه or *booa déléma* بوه ديليمه a pomegranate; *Booa déléma délapan pooloo bidjee* بوه ديليمه ديلاپن پولو بدجي eighty pomegranates.

To expreſs any thing that grows naturally thin, they add the particle *ley* لي after the number; as,

Dawon داون a leaf; *Dawon ſambélan pooloo ley* داون سمبيلن پولو لي ninety leaves.

Coolit كولت a ſkin, or ſhell; *Coolit ſa rátoos ley* كولت سا راتوس لي one hundred ſkins.

Artificial things that are thin have the word *képing* قيپغ ſet after the number; as,

Cartas كرتس paper; *Cartas dua rátoos képing* كرتس دوه راتوس قيپغ two hundred ſheets of paper.

Pédang پيدغ a ſword; *Pédang téga rátoos képing* پيدغ تيگه راتوس قيپغ three hundred ſwords.

Thus they ſay—I have one houſe, one wife, one child, one ſervant, one horſe, one leaf, one ſword; *adda la pada ko rooma ſa booa, beenee ſa órang, anak ſa órang, amba ſa órang, cooda ſa écor, dawon ſa ley, pédang ſa képing*; عده لع پده تو رومه سا بوه بيني سا اورغ انك سا اورغ امبه سا اورغ كوده سا يكور داون سا لي پيدغ سا قيپغ

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF ACHEEN.

The weights, are the *báhar Máláyo, pécool, cattee, booncal, miam,* which they reckon thus:

16 *Miams*	1 *Booncal.*	*Bátoo timbanggan ea, báhar Máláyo, pécool, cattee, booncool, miam, éang de bélang buggétoo.*	باتو تمبغكان يا باهر مالايو پيكول كتي بونكول ميام ياغ د بيلغ بكيتو
20 *Booncal*	1 *Cattee.*	*Namblas Miam ſa Booncal.*	نام بلس ميام سا بونكال
100 *Cattee*	1 *Pécool.*	*Duapooloo Booncal ſa Cattee.*	دوه پولو بونكال سا كتي
2 *Pécool*	1 *Bahar Máláyo.*	*Sa rátoos Cattee ſa Pécool.*	سا راتوس كتي سا پيكول
		Dua Pécool ſa Báhar Máláyo.	دوه پيكول سا باهر مالايو

The *báhar* contains of *English Avoirdupois weight,*

l.	*oz.*	*dw.*	*gr.*
396	11	00	14

E'ang báhar brat gantee bátoo timbanggan en'grees namánea, Avoirdupois, *téga rátoos ſambélan pooloo nam* pounds, *ſa blas* ounces, *ampat blas,* grains.

ياغ باهر برت كنتي باتو تمبغكان انكريس نمانيا اويردوپوس تيكه راتوس سامبيلن پولو نم پوندس سابلس اونسس امپات بلس كرينس

The *booncal* contains of *Troy weight,*

oz.	*dw.*	*gr.*
1	8	23

E'ang booncal brat gantee bátoo timbanggan en'gres Troy, *ſa* ounce, *délápan* penny-weight, *dua pooloo téga* grains.

ياغ بونكال برت كنتي باتو تمبغكان انكريس تروي سا اونس ديلاپن پنيوعت دوه پولو تيكه كرينس

The aforeſaid are the *Máláy* weights, but they alſo uſe the *China* weights, which they reckon thus:

E'ang dauloo ſooda bercáta, étoo la bátoo timbanggan Máláyo, tétápee deórang lágee pakee Chena maoo bertimbang brat, éang de bélang buggétoo.

ياغ دالو سوده بركاته يتو لع باتو تمبغكان مالايو تيتاپي دياورغ لاكي پاقي چينه معو برتمبع برت ياغ د بيلاغ بكيتو

Coonderin, mas, tial, cattee, pécool, báhar.		*Coonderin, mas, tial, cattee, pécool, báhar.*	كوندرين ماس تيال كتي پيكول باهر
10 *Coonderin*	1 *Mas.*	*Sa pooloo coonderin ſa mas.*	سا پولو كوندرين سا ماس
10 *Mas*	1 *Tial.*	*Sa pooloo mas ſa tial.*	سا پولو ماس سا تيال
16 *Tial*	1 *Cattee.*	*Nam blas tial ſa cattee.*	نم بلس تيال سا كتي

100 *Cattee* 1 *Pécool.*	*Sa rátoos cattee sa pécool.*	سا راتوس كتي ساپيكول
3 *Pécool* 1 *Báhar Máláyo.*	*Téga pécool sa báhar Máláyo.*	تيكه پيكول سا باهر مالايو
The *China pécool,* contains of *English Avoirdupois weight,* *l. oz. dw.* 131 13 12	*E'ang pécool Chéna brat gantee bátoo timbanggan En'grees* Avoirdupois, *sa rátoos téga pooloo sátoo* pounds, *téga blas* ounces, *dua blas* penny-weight.	ياغ پيكول چينه برت كنتي باتو تيمبغكان انكريس اوردوپوس سا راتوس تيكه پولو ساتو پوندس تيكه بلس اونسس دوه بلس پنيويعت
The *tial* contains of *Troy* weight, *oz. dw. gr.* 1 4 1	*E'ang tial brat gantee bátoo timbanggan* Troy, *sa* ounce, *ampat* penny-weight, *sa'too* grain.	ياغ تيال برت كنتي باتو تيمبغكان تروي سا اونس امپت پننيويعت ساتو كرن
Rice, oil, butter, and some other merchandize, is sold by a measure called a *bamboo.*	*Brass, minyak, min'yak sappee, dang'an ba'rang jénis daganggan la'in de jewa'l ba soocatan, nama nea bamboo.*	براس منياق منياق ساپي دغان بارغ جينس داكغكان لاين د جوال به سوكاتن ناما نيا بامبو
The *bamboo* contains of *English* wine measure 3½ pints.	*E'ang bamboo de mooat gantee soocatan an'goor En'greesteng'aampat* pints.	ياغ بامبو د موعت كنتي سوكاتن انكور انكريس تينكا امپت پينتس
The long measure which is used here, and in all places of the South Seas is the cubit, which contains eighteen inches *English.*	*Oocoorawn éang de pa'kee sénee la'gee de tampat sa'moa ea bava ang'in ea asta, étoo la de mooat déla'pan blas ib'oo jarree tang'an lébar cha'ra En'grees.*	وكوران ياغ د پاقي سيني لاكي د تامپت ساموه كه باوه انغن يا استه يتو لع د موعت ديلاپن بلس يبو جاري تغن ليبر چاره انكريس

THE DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday	*Ahad* or *Harree ahad*	احد or هاري احد
Monday	*Sinnem*	سنم
Tuesday	*Salasa*	سالاسه
Wednesday	*Róboo*	روبو
Thursday	*Kumis*	قمس
Friday	*Joomaat*	جومعت
Saturday	*Saptoo*	ساپتو

THE MALAYAN MONTHS.

The more enlightened Arabians having made war with Mohammed and his followers, in the year of Christ 622, Mohammed was forced to fly from Mecca and go to Medina, but he afterwards prevailing, settled his Epocha from the time of his flight from Mecca, and named it *Hegira*, which signifies *a flight* or *departure*. The year he made consist of twelve moons, and began with the moon named by the Arabians *Mooháram* محرم in the said year of Christ 622, July 16th, being Friday.

The Malays having received the Mohammedan faith, did (as all other nations have done, who have imbibed the opinions of Mohammed) receive therewith their Epocha, and likewise their method of computating time as abovementioned; of which the following is an enumeration:

The *Malay* Months or Moons, their Names, (taken from the Arabic).	*Máláyo poonia Boolon Namánya.*	ملايو پونيه بولون نامانى
	Mooháram	محرم
	Tsafar	صفر
	Rábee ool awal	رابى الاول
	Rábee ool ákir	رابى الاخر
	Joomad ool awal	جومان الاول
	Joomad ool ákir	جومان الاخر
	Radjab	رجب
	Sában	سعبان
	Ramasán or *Ramádan*	رماسان or رمادان
	Sawal	سوال
	Doolcáadat	دولكاعدت
	Doolhadjat	دولحجت

Their moons or months begin when the new moon is first seen, the day after being accounted the first day of the moon or month, but if the weather be cloudy, they then compute 29 or 30 days from the preceding moon, to be-

gin the next, by which mean the first day of every moon or month of the Mohammedans falls out about 11 days sooner every year then it was the preceding solar year, and so consequently their lunar year begins about 11 days sooner than in the preceding solar year.

By observing this mode of computation for every year, and allowing 12 days to one year in 19, which is the same as our *epact*, the time of each moon or month of the Mohammedans may at any time be found.

This method of computation is used in Turkey, Egypt, Morocco, Arabia, India, all over the South-Sea Islands, and Malay countries, and in general in all Mohammedan countries.

PRAXIS ON THE MALAY TONGUE.

A Letter concerning Merchandise.	*Soorat kirrimawn kéna bernéága.*	سورت قريهان قينه برنياڠه
I received your letter by the ship *Dolphin*, together with a thousand dollars, and by reason it would be some months before any ship could return to Surat, I delivered the money to Master *Songo*, the *China* merchant, to be allowed six *per Cent. per annum* interest, for the time he had it, which is five months, so that now I have one thousand and twenty-five dollars.	*Kitta sooda táréma soorat kirrimawn moo pada cápal namánea Dolphin, sáma dung'an sa réboo kéall, tétapee sĕbab adda bárang boolon, dauloo cala cápal bólee poolang ca Súrat, Carna étoo kitta sooda sárácan moodal capáda Inche Songo órang soodagar Chéna, ágar dea bree pada sa rátoos boon'gan nea, nam pada sa ta'won, sĕláma de tang'an nea étoo la sooda ea léma boolon, máka sácáran sooda de tang'an ko sa reboo dua pooloo léma réall.*	قته سوده تاريه سورت قريهان مو پده كاپل نامانه دلغهن سامه دغن ساريبوتيال تيتپي سيبب عده بارغ بولون دالو كاله كاپل بولي پولاغ كه سورت كرنه يتو قته سوده ساراكن مودل كپاده ينچي سنكو اورغ سودڬر چينه اڭر ديه پري پده سا راتوس بونكن نيه نم پده سا تاون سيالمه د تغن نيه يتولع سوده يه ليمه بولن ماته ساكارن سوده د تغن تو سا ريو دوه پولو ليمه ريال

The Malay language, although uncommonly ſoft, is not poſſeſſed of that ſtrength of metaphor, for which moſt of the languages of the Eaſt are ſo juſtly famed.

It is indeed, as Mr. Marſden properly obſerves, often extremely difficult to trace in their poetry the connexion between the figurative and litteral ſenſe.

The following ſhort piece or *pantoon*, as it is called by the Malays, which has been quoted by that gentleman in his Hiſtory of Sumatra, may be conſidered as an exception to this remark:

What ſignifies attempting to light a lamp,
If the wick be wanted?
What ſignifies making love with the eyes,
If nothing be intended?

Apo goono paſſang paleeto,
Calla teedah dangan ſoomboonia?
Apo goono bermine matto,
Calla teedah dangan ſoongoonia?

اپو ڠونو پاسغ پاليتو
كاله تودهٔ دغن سومبونيه
اپو ڠونو برمين ماتو
كاله تودهٔ دغن سوغونيه

As illuſtrative of the ſimplicity of the Malay manners, and deſcriptive of a cuſtom, which generally prevails in that country, of the young men attending the young women while bathing; we inſert the following ſtanza:

Go bathe my fair, near the bank of the river,
I will guard, I will attend you.

Inchy piggy mandi, dikat mulo ſungy,
Seia mow be-jago, ſeia mow be-nanty.

انچي پڭي ماندي ديقات مولو سونڭي
سياه مو بيجاڭو سياه مو بينانتي

How far the beauties of English poetry are capable of being transferred into Malay, thoſe acquainted with this language will have an opportunity of judging from the following tranſlation of three ſtanzas of

POPE'S UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime ador'd;
By ſaint, by ſavage, and by ſage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord.

Bapa de ſomonia, de ſomonia dunia,
De ſomonia ningri ſujud;
Dery Criſtan, dery Caſer, dery Hindoo, dery ſalam,
Allah, Jehovah, tuan Allah.

باپا د سمونيه د سمونيه دنيه
د سمونيه نغري سجود
دري كرستن دري كافر دري هندو دري سالام
الله يهوه توان الله

This day be bread and peace my lot,
All elſe beneath the ſun,
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not;
And let thy will be done.

Caſſee ſiah harree-ko makanan dangan riſkimo,
Somonia lain apa apa,
Tuan tow calla be caſſee calla tida,
Tuan alla punia ſuka.

كاسي سياه هاريقو ماقانان دغن رسقيهو
سمونيه لاين اپه اپه
توان تو كاله بي كاسي كاله تيده
توان الله پونيو سوقه

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the faults I ſee:
That mercy I to others ſhew,
That mercy ſhew to me.

Adjar ſiah ſyang atee lain orang punia chelaka,
Adjar ſiah tutup matta lain orang punia ſalla,
Bugimano ſiah ampong ſamah lain orang
Caſſee ampoong ſamah ſiah.

ادجار سياه سيغ اتي لاين اورغ پونيه چلقه
ادجار سياه توتوپ متة لاين اورغ پونيه سله
بوڭيمانو سياه امپوغ سامه لاين اورغ
كسي امپوغ سامه سياه

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VOCABULARY

OF THE

MALAY TONGUE.

ENGLISH AND MALAY.

A B

A or one (the article) سا sa, ساتو sátoo

Abandon تنڭل tin'gal, منتڭل menin'gal—Divorce تولڭ toolak

Abaſe رندا renda, رنداكان rendácan

Abaſed سودا رندا ſooda renda

To Abaſh, make aſhamed, بري مالو bree máloo

Abaſhed مالو máloo

To Abate, leſſen, كورغكان coorang'can

Aſſwage پواس powwas

Abated, leſſened, بركورغ bercoorang

Abbot پنڭورو pen'gooroo, پرتپه pertapa

Abbey پرتپعان pertapaawn.

To Abet تولوغ tooloong—in war بنتو bantoo

Abhor بنچي binchee, بنچيكان bincheecan, توبت tobat—I did abhor that اكو سودا بنچيكان يتو A'ko ſooda bincheecan étoo—To abhor or loath (meat) جومو joomoo

Abide, or remain, تنڭل tin'gal

Abject هينا hina

A B

Ability, power, قاواسعان cáwáſaawn, سبولي بولي ſabólee bólee

Abyſs لواس lowas

To Abjure بالك سومپا bálik ſoompa

Able or ſtrong قوات cooat, كاجه gaja

Abode, habitation, دودوق doodooe, تمپت tampat

Aboliſh امپوس ampoos

Abominate حارم háram

Abominated برحارم berháram

Abomination حارم hárami

Abortive انق كوڭور anak googoor

Above, اتس attas, دتاس deattas

To Abound بنيق ban'yak, لاقو lakoo, مامور mámoor—To cauſe to abound بربنيق berban'yak

About, round about, قوليلغ cooleeling

About, in number, بارغ bárang—Concerning كينه kéna

Abraham ابراهيم Ibrahim

Abroach برچابوت berchábopt

Abroad, without, ديلور délooar

To Abſcond ميلندوغكن mélindoong'-can
Abſent, far off, جاو jaoo
To Abſolve امپون ampoon
Abſolution معف maaf
To Abſtain or indure تاهن táhan—from victuals پنتنغ pantang, جيمت jémat
Abſtemious مدو modoo
Abſtinence مدوان modooawn, پنتنغ جيمت pantang jémat
Abſtruſe سمبوني ſemboonee
Abſurd بابل bábal
Abundance بنينيه banianea, بنيق ban'-yak, سكالي ſacálee, مامور mámoor
Abundant سغت ſang'at
To Abuſe or rail مقي makkee
Academy مندارسه mendarſa
To Accelerate بغاتكان bang'atcan
Accent or ſound بوني boonee
To Accept تاريمه táréma
Acceptable, pleaſing, سيدپ ſédap
Acceptation تاريمعان táréma awn
Acceſs ماسوك máſooc, بولي سمپي bólee ſampee, داپت سمپي dápat ſampee
Accident تونجغ تونجغ koonjong koonjong
Acclamation سورك ſoorak, برسورك berſoorak
To Accompany يكوت écot, مغيكوت meng'écot, مغيرغ meng'irring
To Accompliſh پوتساكان pootoſacan, ابساكان ab'iſacan
Accompliſhment لنكپن lancapan
To Accord دمي dammee

According as ديمكن déméken—According to سيپرتي ſépertee, توروت tooroot
To Account, reckon, كيره كيره kéra kéra—number بيلغ bélang
Account كيرعان kéraawn
Accounts, a book of, كتاب پركيرعان kitab perkéraawn
Accumulate كومپول coompool
Accurate چاپت chápat
To Accuſe منكادا men'gádau, داوا dá-wá, طوده tódoh, منوده menódoh—To Accuſe falſly طوده بوهوغ tódoh bóhoong, چلاقاكان chélákácan
Accuſation منكادعان men'gádauawn, طودوهان tódohawn
Accuſed منكادا men'gádau, بردوه ber'dawa
Accuſer اورغ منكادا órang men'gádau, جوري منكادا jure men'gádau
Accuſtomed باسه beáſa
Ache, pain, ساكت ſákit—Smart پاديه padih
To Achieve لاقوكان lákoocan, ميلاقوكان mélákoocan
Acknowledge اكو áco, منياكو meniáco
Acknowledgement منياكوان meniáco awn
To Acquaint بري تاو bree taoo
Acquaintance كينالان kénálan
Acquainted بركينال berkénal, تاو taoo
To Acquire or gain بيرولي bérolee—gather together كومپول coompool
To Acquit or let go ليپس lépas
Acquaintance سورت ليپس ſoorat lépas
Act or Deed بوانن booatan, بربوانن

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